tests might be dispensed with and crude sewage discharged, subject to such conditions as to the provision of screens or detritus tanks as might appear necessary to the central authority.

In arriving at the proposed legal standard and modifications, the limit of the amount of dissolved oxygen absorbed by river water without creating a nuisance has been taken as a basis. The report contains data in regard to this point, and the method of determining the standard so far as regards the permissible amount of dissolved oxygen absorption is given. Tables are also given showing the amount of oxygen absorbed by typical sewage liquors and effluents, together with the theoretical amount of dilution necessary to prevent de-oxygenation beyond a certain limit.

E. A.

BIRTHMARKS AS A TEST OF RACE.

A SUGGESTION was recently made by Herr Bealz that blue patches in the sacral region furnished a valuable test of race. Such marks are found among the children of Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, and Malays. Mr. Gait, Census Commissioner for India, directed that during the 1911 census inquiries should be made into the question. Much information on the subject will be found in Mr. C. M. Webb's Census Report of Burma for 1911, recently issued (vol. i., pp. 281 *et seq.*). The results are not decisive, and there are at present no means of giving statistics showing the prevalence of these marks. But they are found extensively in Burma, and seem to indicate the existence of a Mongoloid strain in the population.

The question of Melanoglossia was also raised by Surgeon-Captain Maynard, I.M.S., and the prevalence of these black marks on the tongue was also investigated by Mr. Webb (*ibid.*, i. 286), They are very infrequent among Aryan immigrants to Burma, but are found to a large extent among Dravidians, and the pigmentation of the tongue seems to vary with the pigmentation of the skin.

It may be hoped that the question will receive further attention in India, and that inquiries will be made on a wider scale to determine the statistical incidence of these marks.

COLONEL J. S. BILLINGS, M.D.

THE world of letters, as well as that of science, has sustained a very great loss in the death of Col. J. S. Billings, M.D., who died in New York on March 11, at the age of seventy-six. Although born in Indiana, and not in New England, he was nevertheless a typical example of what Oliver Wendell Holmes in "Elsie Venner" calls "the Brahmin caste of New England." In person he was tall and powerfully built. He had a well-poised and shapely head, clear-cut features and a very quiet, unassuming and courtly manner.

In spite of his quiet appearance and manner, Dr. Billings was a man of extraordinary energy. He joined the army of the Northern States in 1861 as assistant surgeon, but he was medical inspector of the army of the Potomac when the war finished. During the war he designed most of the hospitals of the northern army. In 188 he took charge of the Surgeon-General's Library at Washington, a small collection of about two hundred books. During the twenty-two years in which he held the office of director he raised this collection to be one of the finest medical libraries in the world. The catalogue of the library is a stupendous work, giving references not only to medical books, but to pamphlets and extracts, so that it is now indispensable to every worker in medical literature.

From 1891 to 1896 Dr. Billings was professor of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1896 he became director of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations. This he determined to make one of the seven or eight great libraries of the world, comparable with the British Museum and the Vatican Libraries. He had the satisfaction during his lifetime of seeing a new building provided for the library and the number and value of the books greatly increased. In addition, he arranged for branch libraries to which books could be sent out and consulted apart from the library itself.

Probably no other single man ever did so much for libraries as Dr. Billings. His work was recognised during his lifetime by various universities. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from five universities—Edinburgh, Harvard, Buda-Pesth, Yale and Johns Hopkins—the D.C.L. from Oxford and the M.D. from Munich and Dublin. But his labours in founding a complete bibliography of medicine by the Surgeon-General's Catalogue and the "Index Medicus," in devising a new method of library cataloguing, and in extending and amplifying the work of the New York Public Library so as to make it a great national institution, will only be fully appreciated by posterity. His kindness of heart his affectionate disposition and his charm of manner made him beloved by all who knew him, and it will be long indeed before we see his like again.

LAUDER BRUNTON.

NOTES.

THE Geological Society of France has awarded the Gaudry medal, the highest honour it can bestow, to Prof. Edward Suess, of the University of Vienna. The Fontannes prize for the best work in stratigraphical geology during the last five years has been awarded to M. Jean Boussac.

WE are asked to state that the Committee on Research Institute, Chicago, is collecting information about bibliographical material and indexes kept in manuscript by libraries or individuals. Those who have such material in their possession, or know of the whereabouts of any, are desired to communicate with Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, care of the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Vivisection, the Home Secretary has appointed an Advisory Committee to assist him in the administration of the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876. The members of the committee, who have been selected from names submitted by the Royal Society and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, are:—Sir Anthony Bowlby, C.M.G., Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Sir H. Bryan Donkin, Mr. G. H. Makins, C.B., the Lord Moulton of Bank, Dr. S. J. Sharkey, and Dr. C. J. Symonds.

WE learn from *Science* that the National Academy of Sciences will hold, on April 22–24, an adjourned meeting to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of its foundation. The academy held its first meeting in New York on April 22, 1863. In addition to the American speakers, there will be three speakers from Europe—Prof. J. C. Kapteyn, Holland, on the structure of the universe; Prof. A. Schuster, London, on international cooperation in research; and Prof. Theodor Boveri, Würzburg, on the material basis of heredity.

The Times of March 10 devotes an article to the recent attempts to introduce, as mosquito-destroyers, into various tropical countries, the tiny fresh-water Barbados fish, locally known as "milliones," and the unsatisfactory results by which such attempts have been attended. In India and Burma more promising results, as pointed out in a paper by Capt. Sewell and Mr. Chaundhuri, recently published in vol. vii. of the Records of the Indian Museum, are likely to attend the cultivation in pools and ponds infested with mosquito larvæ of native species of cyprinodonts, such as several of those of the genus Haplochilus.

THE founder's royal medal of the Royal Geographical Society is not awarded this year, but, with the approval of the King, a casket with a suitable inscription will be presented to Lady Scott, to contain the patron's medal and the special Antarctic medal awarded to her late husband, Capt. R. F. Scott, in 1904. The patron's medal has been awarded to the late Dr. E. A. Wilson, of the National Antarctic expedition, and a gold watch to Lieut. Campbell, who led the northern party of the same expedition. The Victoria medal is awarded to Col. S. G. Burrard, F.R.S.; the Gill memorial to Miss Lowthian Bell; the Murchison award to Major H. D. Pearson; the Cuthbert Peek grant to Dr. Felix Oswald; and the Back bequest to Mr. W. S. Barclay.

ACCORDING to a Reuter message from Hobart, the *Aurora*, the ship of the Mawson Antarctic expedition, returned there on March 14, without Dr. Mawson and the party of six who were left with him in Adelie Land. After leaving the six men behind, the *Aurora* left on February 8. Eight hours after her departure a wireless message was received stating that Dr. Mawson was safe, and the latter afterwards himself sent a message instructing the *Aurora* to return to Commonwealth Bay. A hurricane, however, prevented all communication with the land, and the captain left for Wilde's base. The *Aurora* reached Wilde's base on February 23. Mr. Wilde reported that he had taken possession for Great Britain of the whole area of land from Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land to longitude 101° 30 east, and as far south as 67° 30′. The trend of the land is almost due east and west, and the coast-line almost on the Antarctic circle. The land is named King George V. Land.

AT the twenty-second annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on March 6, Lord Curzon, as reported in *The Times* of March 7, strongly deprecated the continuance of the practice of wearing feathers (other than those of birds used as food) by ladies, and referred to the appalling slaughter of certain kinds of birds of brilliant plumage. In 1911 his lordship stated that in three sales in London no fewer than 41,000 skins of humming-birds, 20,700 of birds of paradise, and 129,000 egret plumes were sold. After adverting to the fact that the egrets are killed while in the breeding plumage, and that certain species or races of birds of paradise are reported to have been exterminated by the plumage-hunters, the speaker observed that although much had been done to stop the trade, yet there were weak links in the prohibitory chain, among these being the lack of prohibition of the import and sale of feathers and skins in this country.

THE International Congress of Historical Studies is to be held in London on April 3–9. The proceedings will consist of general meetings and sectional meetings. Already some 600 members and associates, coming from all parts of Europe, have signified their intention to take part in the proceedings, and delegates from a very large number of universities and learned societies will be present. Readers of NATURE will be interested most in the subsection of Section VII (History of Mediæval and Modern Civilisation), which deals with the exact sciences, natural history, and medicine. In this subsection the following papers have been promised:—"The Annals of the Royal College of Physicians in London," Dr. Norman Moore; "Origin and Development of the Compass Card," Prof. Silvanus Thompson; "Scientific Research in the Early Seventeenth Century exemplified by the Life of Peirese," Prof. L. C. Miall; "Aristarchus of Samos," Prof. H. H. Turner; "Newton's Principia" and "Magic," Mr. W. W. Rouse Ball; "The Mathematical Glories of Great Britain," Prof. G. Loria; "Palissy, Bacon, and the Revival of Natural Science," Sir Clifford Allbutt; and "Historical Method in Science," Mr. W. C. D. Whetham. Every person wishing to become a member of the congress is requested to send to the secretary of the congress, Prof. I. Gollancz, The British Academy, Burlington House, London, W., as soon as possible, name, title, office, and postal address; also, the section or sections with which he desires to be associated.

WE regret to see the announcement of the death of the distinguished cartographer, Dr. E. G. Ravenstein. For the following particulars of his career we are indebted to an obituary notice in yesterday's *Times*:—Dr. Ravenstein was born at Frankfurt-on-Main on December 30, 1834, and belonged to a family who for many years have been known as cartographers of high rank. He came to England when he was about twenty years of age, and his capacity as a cartographer obtained for him a position in the Intelligence Department of the War Office, which he filled from 1855 to 1872. He had been a pupil of the famous Dr. Petermann, and did much to improve British cartographical methods. For the Royal Geographical Society he devoted several years to the compilation of a map, of many sheets, of eastern equatorial Africa, which was published in 1884; and even now, after all that has taken place in the last thirty years, it is a monument of fullness and accuracy, indispensable to the student of the evolution of African geography. He served on the council of the Royal Geographical Society for several years, and was president of the Geographical Section of the British Association in 1891. Among his publications were "Vasco da Gama's First Voyage," published in 1898; a "Systematic Atlas," 1894; and "Martin Behain, his Life and the Globe," 1908, a monumental work, the result of many years of research.

YESTERDAY was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Livingstone, and the centenary has been celebrated by many eloquent tributes to the memory of the great explorer. At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday an address on the subject of the life and achievements of Livingstone was delivered by Sir Harry Johnston, and the assembly included not only many distinguished geographers, but also relations and others, who were associated with the great explorer during his life. In the course of his remarks, Sir Harry said that a research into the life and work of Livingstone on which he had been engaged for thirty years past, beginning with his (the lecturer's) association with Stanley, with Sir John Kirk, and some of Livingstone's old Swahili followers on the Congo, left him unable to quote anything of importance which could be regarded as serious dispraise of that remarkable man. On the other hand, the repeated reading of Livingstone's works tended to increase his astonishment at Livingstone's achievements with the means in his possession, and to convince him more than ever that Livingstone was the greatest of African explorers, judged not only by his actual achievements but by his character, disposition, and mental capacity. He wrote things, he expressed ideas, in the 'forties, 'fifties, and 'sixties of the last century which seemed to-day singularly modern as conceptions, conclusions, and lines of profitable study. Indeed, it required very little accentuation of his opinions expressed in private letters in 1841 to formulate the phrase, since so potent, of "the Cape to Cairo." He never lost sight of this ideal, and during his last years speculated on its ultimate achievement through the work of Sir Samuel Baker on the Mountain Nile and the Albert Nyanza. The work done by Livingstone for geographical science and for humanity stands out among the greatest achievements of history; and we are glad to unite with all others who are bearing testimony this week to the noble career of the pioneer who passed away forty years ago, and whose work opened up a continent to civilisation.

THE Chingford reservoir of the Metropolitan Water Board, excellent accounts of which will be found in *The Engineer* and *Engineering* for March 14, was opened by his Majesty the King on Saturday last. The reservoir measures about two miles in length by more than one-third mile in width at its narrowest part, and covers an area of 416 acres; the length of embankment is about four and a half miles. The reservoir straddles the old course of the River Lea, and is divided into two parts by a bank near its centre, in order to reduce the fetch of waves. The embankments consist of a puddle trench reaching down to the London clay, and filled with earth, the outer slope being 2½ to 1, and the inner slope 3 to 1 to 4 to 1. The slopes are faced with concrete slabs, the protection being most complete at the north-eastern corners where the highest waves with prevalent winds may be expected. The reservoir is capable of storing 3000 million gallons, to be pumped from the River Lea, and also from the River Lea Navigation, by means of five large Humphrey gas pumps, reference to which was made in NATURE for February 20 (p. 683). These pumps have been put to work with complete success. The large storage capacity required in the Lea Valley is necessitated by the enormous fluctuations in the volume of flow of the Lea. Much of the capacity will only be required at rare intervals, and in normal seasons will facilitate treatment by subsidence; it has been proved that storage alone affects a marked improvement in the quality of water, and thus reduces the work of the filters.

A LECTURE was delivered at the Galton Laboratory, University College, London, on March 11, by Mr. W. Palin Elderton, on the mortality of the phthisical under sanatorium and tuberculin treatments. Mr. Elderton showed that at present the best comparison is reached by studying the subsequent mortality of those who have undergone various kinds of treatment. The mortality of incipient cases under sanatorium treatment is, generally speaking, more than three times that of the general population, while advanced cases show a mortality of ten times, and far advanced cases a mortality of about forty times that of the general population. He discussed some interesting results from Dr. Lawrason Brown's statistics of the Adirondack Sanitarium, New York, but owing to the selection of patients and the increased proportion of early cases among the patients admitted more recently it is impossible to decide to what extent sanatorium treatment has improved. The statistics show, however, that at this particular sanatorium the authorities are now better able to say which cases will improve under treatment and which cases are cured. Mr. Elderton showed that the mortality of cases having tubercle bacilli in the sputum is two and a half times to four times as heavy as that of the cases which are without this symptom, and this result sometimes enables the extent to be estimated to which data are influenced by the admission of an undue proportion of early cases. There is no evidence to prove, he continued, that tuberculin, as compared with ordinary sanatorium treatment, appreciably lengthens the life of the consumptive. If the use of tuberculin had the marked results claimed by some definite evidence of its effect on mortality would have been anticipated.

MR. O. G. S. CRAWFORD, in the February issue of *Man,* discusses a remarkable funereal vase, now in the Isle of Wight Museum, which was found on Nunwell Down, Isle of Wight. The form and ornamentation of the vase, among those found in this country, are unique, and the nearest analogue to it appears in central Germany, whence it was probably imported. The remains associated with the vase are identified by Prof. A. Keith as belonging to a typical individual of the Bronze age type, a race which probably brought the vase with them from the Continent. This theory is strengthened by the fact that the Isle of Wight lies athwart the path of every invader of Wessex; the island has been, from the earliest times, in close touch with the opposite coast of France, and the Jutes followed the same route as their predecessors of the Bronze age.

To the *Anales del Museo Nacional,* Buenos Aires, vol. xxiii. (incorrectly lettered xx. on side of cover), Mr. F. Lahille describes a new species of malaria-producing mosquito from Tucuman under the name of *Anopheles tucumanus,* and likewise gives a new formula for indicating the wing-venation in this and other members of the group. He also states, in referring to the Argentine representative of *Stegomyia fasciata,* that the alleged sexual difference in the number of joints in the palpæ of that species is incorrect, and that the difference is really due to the extremely minute size of the terminal one in the female, which renders its recognition very difficult.

IN the same volume (*An. Mus. Buenos Aires,* xxiii., p. 269) Mr. Lahille describes, as *Phocaena dioptrica,* a new porpoise from the estuary of the La Plata River. It is described as having the upper part of the head and body, as well as the lips, deep lustrous black, but on the flanks this gives place suddenly to milk-white, which occupies the whole of the underparts, the flippers and a semicircle above each eye being also white. There are sixty-eight vertebræ, and $\frac{20-21}{19}$ teeth. On p. 391 of the volume Mr. A. Gallardo describes a specimen of Fitzroy's dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus fitzroyi*) stranded at Mar del Plata in December, 1912.

To Dr. N. V. Nasonov, director of the museum at St. Petersburg, we are indebted for a copy of a paper on *Ovis arcar* (or *arkar*) and its relatives, published in the *Bull. Ac. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg,* 1912, pp. 1–32, plates i.–v.; the text being, unfortunately, wholly in Russian. Brandt, in 1852, gave the name *O. arkar* (from the Turki designation of all big wild sheep) to the wild sheep of the Ust-Urst plateau, Transcaspia; but in Blasius's "Säugethiere Deutschlands" the name was corrupted into *arkal,* by which title the animal has been almost universally known. Most naturalists regard the arkar as a race of the sha or urial (*O. vignei*), but Dr. Nasonov is of opinion that it should rank as a species, with three local races One of these, from the Kopet-Dagh, dividing Persia from Turkestan, has been previously named *O. v. varentzowi* by Dr. Satunin, but the third, which is based on two heads collected by Karelin, it is believed in the neighbourhood of Astrabad, is described as new, under the name of *O. a. dolgopolovi.*

PROF. OMORI, the well-known Japanese seismologist, directs attention in the Tokyo *Asahi* (January 29) to a remarkable coincidence between the frequency of earthquakes as recorded by the seismometer at Tokyo and the amount of rain- and snow-fall in north-western Japan. The relationship is borne out by statistics covering the whole of the Meiji era—forty-five years from 1867. The number of earthquakes recorded annually at Tokyo between 1876 and 1909 is found to be practically in direct ratio to the amount of rain- and snow-fall at Niigata and Akita, on the Japan sea coast. The curves for earthquake frequency in Japan show that these disturbances gradually increase in number over a period of years, and then undergo a corresponding decline, and in accordance with a recognised principle destructive earthquakes are most likely to occur in a period of minimum earthquake frequency. Such minima occurred in 1883, 1893, and 1903, and very violent earthquakes took place in 1884 and 1894. These periods, it is noted, corresponded with a conspicuous freedom from rain- and snow-storms in the north, while in the years of maximum earthquake frequency at Tokio—*i.e.* with no violent shocks—the amount of rain and snow falling in the north was much above the average. No reason for this apparent relationship can at present be assigned.

A NEW form of rain-gauge has been constructed by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, of Holborn Viaduct, under the directions of Dr. H. R. Mill, of the British Rainfall Organisation, and the instrument has been named the "Seathwaite" rain-gauge. It is designed especially for use at out-of-the-way stations, where the gauge is visited at only long intervals. The registrations it affords will be of great value to science in those districts from which at present rainfall records are scarce, owing to the difficulty of frequent access, and it will probably be greatly appreciated by borough councils, waterworks and various branches of engineering. The feature of especial interest in the construction is that it collects through a 5-in. funnel, the dimension approved by the British Rainfall Organisation, a large quantity of water, the receiver having a capacity of 30 in. of rain. The advantage over the older types of gauge is effected by enlarging the funnel from the 5-in. rim to a cistern of 8-in. diameter. As a protection against evaporation or frost, the gauge is lined with an insulating material. The measuring apparatus is quite apart from the gauge, and is carried in a small wooden case by the observer. A tentative measurement is first made by means of a graduated cedar rod, which gives approximately the depth of water in the gauge. For the ordinary measurement a dipper, made of copper, holding exactly 5 in. of rain, is used, and for the residue after the several 5 in. an ordinary glass measure is used, graduated up to 1 in. in subdivisions of 0·05 in. The total height of the gauge is 28 in., but only 13 in. remain above ground. The gauge is made of stout galvanised iron. Attention has been given to every detail in construction with the view of securing the greatest possible accuracy and with a minimum of trouble to the observer.

IN the Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan for November, 1912, we find five articles. The first, by Mr. T. Hirata, is on wind in Korea, and other important meteorological phenomena. The second, by Mr. K. Asakura, is on the Red Stream, or Akashiwo, near Kanagawa. He remarks that in August it was very hot and many fish died, but not so many as in the previous year. Mr. K. Nakamura discourses on the climate in the Bonins, whilst Mr. N. Takenaka gives the results of twenty-seven years' observations in Kyūshū on the velocity and direction of the strongest winds. The only paper published in Roman characters is one by Mr. S. Fujiwhara. Its title is "Periodic Changes of Climatic Elements in Relation to the Oscillation of the Earth's Axis." The first climatic element to which he directs attention is the freezing of a small lake called Suwa, in Central Japan. In the sheet of ice two or three large fissures are usually developed, and there is a belief that this splitting is somehow or other connected with the weather and crops of the following year. For this reason a record has been kept since A.D. 1444 of the first date of the complete freezing up of this lake. These dates, in relation to years, have been plotted on squared paper. The resulting curves show, but not very clearly, a tendency for warm winters to recur every seven years. These curves of freezing are compared with temperature curves at several places in Japan, and curves showing the variation in latitude.

MESSRS. WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHT, LTD. (Croydon), are issuing a second and revised edition of the descriptive list of their "light filters," which have gained for this firm a world-wide reputation. It includes nearly ninety varieties, each with a statement of its special use, whether in spectroscopy, photomicrography, or the getting of monochromatic light, &c., and its stability when exposed to light. It includes also the photographed absorption spectrum of each filter over a range of light intensities of from one to ten thousand, and the spectrum sensitiveness of the plates that the firm makes. There are filters designed for use with mercury-vapour lamps, passing respectively the yellow, green, and violet lines, and we are told of one filter that it transmits 72 per cent. of the light of the green line and ½ per cent. of the yellow, while by sacrificing 50 per cent. of the green light the yellow can be "completely absorbed." The list forms an excellent guide for those who use colour screens for any purpose.

AN address, delivered by Prof. Millikan at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is reproduced in *Science* for January 24. It deals with the atomic theories of energy, and shows that the only one which appears capable of explaining the whole of the facts of radiation, whether of light or of X-rays, is that advanced by Prof. Einstein, who, with Sir J. J. Thomson, supposes the radiation is concentrated in space along lines of force or Faraday lines, and not distributed uniformly over the wave surface, and further believes, with Prof. Planck, that along these lines the energy travels in atomic form and not as a continuous stream. The main objection to the general adoption of such a theory at the present time is its failure to explain the well-known facts of interference and diffraction of light.

THE third issue of the *Taschenbuch für Mathematiker und Physiker,* by Messrs. Teubner, contains a portrait of the late Prof. F. Kohlrausch, and a short account of his life. Five pages of the mathematical part are devoted to a report of the organisation and activities of the international commission on the teaching of mathematics. Other special articles deal with the theory of groups, with multiple valued functions and with analytical mechanics. The physical half has sections of the "quanten" theory, on physical chemistry and on crystallography. In both parts of the book vector methods are freely used, the quaternion being defined as the complex product of two vectors. The section on the "quanten" theory, by Prof. Sommerfeld, of Munich, gives a clear account of both the advantages and the difficulties of the theory. The pocket-book is well indexed, and contains a list of all the most important books on mathematics and physics which have appeared during the last two years.

IN the account, published in the issue of NATURE for April 11, 1912 (vol. lxxxix., p. 143), of the proceedings in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, celebrated in March, 1912, it was stated that certain volumes would be published as a permanent record of the event. We have now received a copy of vol. xv. of the second series of the Journal of the academy, which has been published in a special form in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary celebration. It consists of two parts bound together, the first of which runs to 142 pages, and is concerned wholly with the proceedings of the centenary meeting. The second part contains twenty-two fully illustrated scientific memoirs, which together occupy 591 pages, and are illustrated by fifty-nine full-page plates, 11 in. by 14 in. Part i. consists chiefly of the addresses delivered by the mayor in welcoming the delegates, by the president, which took the form of a history of the academy, and by various speakers at the banquet, together with lists of delegates and selections from the congratulatory letters and cablegrams received from learned societies throughout the world. Some of the memoirs published in the second part of the volume were those read during the anniversary meetings. The frontispiece is a well-executed picture of the academy buildings, which, previous to the centenary meeting, were much enlarged and rendered fireproof with the assistance of the legislature of the State. The handsome volume forms a fitting memorial of an interesting series of meetings.